(1) see declaratory Act, pa. 624. (2) see act against burning ye 775 Kings ships, pa. 176, & murder Act, pa. 509.
(3) see indexes, under Admiralty Courts (vice) —— see new Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (5) see Act, altering the Charter, pa 532. (6) see restraing Act; pa. 721. (7) see murder Act, pa. 509. (8) see Quebec Act, pa. 559.
(10) see indexes, under Petitions &c.

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(10) see magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, — petition of right, pa. 816, Bill of rights — 1058 Vol. 2.

(19) see pa. 571, 583 (20) see pa. 723. &c (21) see pa. 754 (22) pa. 656.

(9) see address to the King, page 710. (16) see pa. 899 (10) see indexes, Towns, Counties, Assemblies, representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, [illegible] of the Country army of the United &c. (11) see declaration, pa. 642 (12) see indexes, under Army British. (13) see index under Town of Boston. (14) see pa. 746. (15) see indexes under men of war.

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, *by their* DELEGATES *in* CONGRESS, *to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen and Brethren!

BY theſe, and by every other appellation, that may deſignate the ties, which bind US to each other, we entreat your ſerious attention to this our ſecond attempt, to prevent their diſſolution.—Remembrance of former friendſhips; pride in the glorious atchievements of our common anceſtors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preſerved our mutual connection; but when that friendſhip is violated by the groſſeſt injuries;—when the pride of anceſtry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwiſe allied than as tyrants and ſlaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favor, or our Freedom,—can we heſitate about the choice? Let the ſpirit of Britons determine.

In a former Addreſs, we aſſerted our Rights, and ſtated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs, would have rouſed that honeſt indignation, which has ſlept too long for your honor, or the welfare of the empire.—But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleaſing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the miniſtry has been conſtantly exerciſed, in adding to the calamities of your American Brethren.

After the moſt valuable right of legiſlation was infringed; (1) when the powers, aſſumed by your parliament, in which we are not repreſented, and from our local and other circumſtances, cannot properly be repreſented, rendered our property precarious; (1) after being denied that mode of (2) tryal to which we have long been indebted for the ſafety of our Perſons, and the preſervation of our liberties;—after being in many inſtances diveſted of thoſe laws, which were tranſmitted to US, by our common Anceſtors, and ſubjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auſpices of Roman tyrants (3); after annulling (5) thoſe charters, which encouraged our predeceſſors to brave death and danger in every ſhape, on unknown ſeas, in deſarts unexplored, amidſt barbarous and inhoſpitable nations!—when, without the form of tryal, without a public accuſation, whole Colonies were condemned! (6) their trade deſtroyed; (6) their inhabitants impoveriſhed; (6) when ſoldiers were encouraged to imbrue their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity; (7) when new modes of tryal were inſtituted for the ruin of the accuſed, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; (7) when a deſpotic government was eſtabliſhed in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; (8) we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries; but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late meaſures (9) of the Britiſh miniſtry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of theſe colonies to ſlavery and ruin.

To confirm this aſſertion, let us recall your attention to the affairs of America, ſince our laſt addreſs; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you, in our deſtruction. Many of your fellow ſubjects, whoſe ſituation deprived them of other ſupport, drew their maintainance from the ſea; but the deprivation of our Liberty being inſufficient to ſatisfy the reſentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were ſuperadded, and a Britiſh (6) parliament, (6) who in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have without diſtinction of age or ſex, robbed thouſands of the food, which they were accuſtomed to draw from that inexhauſtable ſource, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent Creator. (6) (6)

Another act of your legiſlature ſhuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but thoſe States, from whom the great law of ſelf-preſervation renders it abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould at preſent withold our commerce. (6) But this act (6) (whatever may have been its deſign) we conſider rather as injurious to your opulence, than our intereſt.—All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations is ſoon exchanged for your ſuperfluities.—Our remittances muſt then ceaſe with our trade; (6) and our refinements with our affluence.—We truſt however, that laws which deprive us of every bleſſing, but a ſoil that teems with the neceſſaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them ſecure, will not relax our vigour in their defence. (10)

We might here obſerve on the cruelty and inconſiſtency of thoſe, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy (9) epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interpoſition (11) with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawleſs ravages of a mercileſs ſoldiery. (12) But happily we are not without reſources; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a Britiſh miniſtry ſhould prevail with foreign nations, (11) yet induſtry, prompted by neceſſity, will not leave us without the neceſſary ſupplies.

We could wiſh to go no further, and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold thoſe rigorous acts of oppreſſion which are daily exerciſed in the town of Boſton, did we not hope, that by diſclaiming their deeds, and puniſhing the perpetrators, you would ſhortly vindicate the honour of the Britiſh name, and re-eſtabliſh the violated laws of Juſtice. (13)

That once populous, flouriſhing and commercial town is now garriſoned by an army (14) ſent, not to protect, but to enſlave its inhabitants. (13) The civil government is overturned, (13) and a (12) military deſpotiſm erected upon its ruins. (13) Without law, without right, powers are aſſumed unknown to the conſtitution!----Private property is unjuſtly invaded. (13) The inhabitants daily ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, (12) are forbid to remove in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the moſt ſolemn (14) compacts. (13) Or if after long and weariſome ſolicitation, a paſs is procured, their effects are detained, and even thoſe who are moſt favoured, have no alternative but poverty or ſlavery. (13) The diſtreſs of many thouſand people, wantonly deprived of the neceſſaries of life, is a ſubject on which we would not wiſh to enlarge. (13)

Yet we cannot but obſerve, that a Britiſh (15) fleet (unjuſtified even by acts of your legiſlature) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, ſeizing our ſhips, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honor, permit us to be ſilent, while Britiſh (12) troops ſully your glory, by actions which the moſt inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unneceſſary deſtruction of Charleſtown, a large ancient, and once populous town, juſt before deſerted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your ſoldiery. (12) see burning of Charlestown pa. 754

If you ſtill retain thoſe ſentiments of compaſſion by which Britons have ever been diſtinguiſhed.---If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common anceſtors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miſeries of their deſcendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? (16) If to any ſecret principle of the conſtitution let it be mentioned; let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it neceſſarily enſlaves the remainder of the empire. If ſuch a principle exiſts, why for ages has it ceaſed to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reaſon be aſſigned for this conduct? Or muſt it be reſolved into the wanton exerciſe of arbitrary power? And ſhall the deſcendants of Britons tamely ſubmit to this?—No Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous anceſtors, we never can ſurrender thoſe glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. (17) Admit that your fleets (15) could deſtroy our towns, and ravage our ſea-coaſts; (15) theſe are inconſiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whoſe boſoms glow with the ardor of liberty.—We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, (15) and without any ſenſible diminution of the neceſſaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want; THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.

We know the force of your arms, (12) and was it called forth in the cauſe of juſtice and your country we might dread the exertion; (12) but will Britons (12) fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours, and diſgrace the victories of their anceſtors? (12) Will they forge chains for their poſterity? (12) If they deſcend to this unworthy taſk, will their ſwords retain their edge, their arms their accuſtomed vigour? (12) Britons can never become the inſtruments of oppreſſion, till they loſe the ſpirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible. (12)

Our enemies charge us with ſedition: (10) In what does it conſiſt? In our refuſal (10) to ſubmit to unwarrantable acts of injuſtice and cruelty? if ſo, ſhew us a period in your hiſtory, in which you have not been equally ſeditious?

We are accuſed of aiming at Independence; but how is this accuſation ſupported? By the allegations of your miniſters, not by our actions. (10)—Abuſed, inſulted, and contemned, what ſteps (10) have we purſued to obtain redreſs? We have carried our dutiful (18) petitions to the throne—we have applied to your juſtice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and with-held our trade. (19)

The advantages of our commerce were deſigned as a compenſation for your protection: When you ceaſed to protect, for what were we to compenſate? see Pitts Speech pa. 403, Vol. 1.

What has been the ſucceſs of our endeavours? (10) The clemency of our ſovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions (18) are treated with indignity; our prayers anſwered by inſults. (18) Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehenſion, of your wanting either the will, or the powers, to aſſiſt us.

Even under theſe circumſtances, what meaſures have we (10) taken that betray a deſire of Independence? Have we called in the aid of thoſe foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops (12) were few and defenceleſs, did we take advantage of their diſtreſs and expell them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, (12) to receive new aid and to acquire additional ſtrength?

Let not your enemies and ours perſuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are ſtill dear to us.—They are Children of our Parents, an uninterrupted intercourſe of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendſhip.——When hoſtilities (12) were commenced, when on a late occaſion we were wantonly attacked (21) by your troops, (12) though we repelled their aſſaults, (21) and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; (21) nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Engliſhmen. (21)

As we wiſh not to colour our (10) actions, or diſguiſe our thoughts; we ſhall, in the ſimple language of truth, avow the meaſures we have purſued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future deſigns. (10)

When our late petition (22) to the throne produced no other effect than freſh injuries, and votes of your legiſlature, (9) calculated to juſtify every ſeverity; when your fleets, (15) and your armies, (12) were prepared to wreſt from us our property, (12) to rob us of

(For the remainder, ſee the laſt page.)

(9) see agreement, pa. 684
* see index, under Congress Continental ✿ see the firsth address, pa. 1204, √ see list of Grievances pa. 471. ∆ see list of American rights page 1089, 1228. ¶ see english Grievances, pa. 632. Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Crises, pa. 740 &c. (17) pa. 557.

(4) see indexes, under. Petitions, & Remonstrances, address, &c 776 (5) see Crisis, pa. 744, &c. for Character of the Par[liament] ment. * see American claims, pa. 1039, 1228. (6) see index, under Howe (7) see pa. 684 (8) see index, under Burgoyne

A Copy of General BURGOYNE's Anſwer to General LEE, dated July 8th, 1775.

(1) see pa 767 // see Index, under Lee × — see the Index under Journal of Congress, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental & Provincial, Resolves of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, the Constitution, Magna Charta pa 799, 1050 — Petition of right pa 816, Bill of rights pa 1053 vol. 2. see index

DEAR SIR, see pa 865

WHEN we were laſt together in ſervice, I ſhould not have thought it within the viciſſitudes of human affairs, that we ſhould meet at any time, or in any ſenſe, as foes. The letter you have honoured me with, and my own feelings, combine to prove we are ſtill far from being perſonally ſuch.

I claim no merit from the attentions you ſo kindly remember in the early periods of our acquaintance, but as they manifeſt how much it was my pride to be known for your friend; nor have I departed from the duties of that character, when, I will not ſcruple to ſay, it has been almoſt general offence to maintain it: I mean ſince the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies.

It would exceed the limits and the propriety of our preſent correſpondence to argue at full the great cauſe in which we are engaged. But anxious to preſerve a conſiſtent and ingenuous character, and jealous I confeſs of having the part I ſuſtain imputed to ſuch motives as you intimate, I will ſtate to you as conciſely as I can the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but moſt conſcientiouſly I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from infancy a veneration for public liberty. I have likewiſe regarded the Britiſh conſtitution as the beſt ſafeguard of that bleſſing to be found in the hiſtory of mankind.

The vital principle of the conſtitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the ſupremacy of the King in parliament—a compound, indefinite, indefeaſible power, coeval with the origin of the empire and co-extenſive over all its parts.

I am no ſtranger to the doctrines of Mr. Locke, and other of the beſt advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compacts always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of reſiſtance in the latter when the compact ſhall be ſo violated as to leave no other means of redreſs. I look with reverence almoſt amounting to idolatry upon thoſe immortal Whigs who adopted and applied ſuch doctrine during part of the reign of Charles Iſt, and in that of James IId.

Should corruption pervade the three eſtates of the realm ſo as to pervert the great ends for which they were inſtituted, and make the power veſted in them for the good of the whole people operate, like an abuſe of the prerogative of the crown, to general oppreſſion, I am ready to acknowledge that the ſame doctrine of reſiſtance applies as forcibly againſt the abuſes of the collective body of power, as againſt thoſe of the crown or either of the other component branches ſeparatively: Still always underſtood that no other means of redreſs can be obtain'd:—A caſe I contend much more difficult to ſuppoſe when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts.

But in all caſes that have exiſted or can be conceived, I hold that reſiſtance, to be juſtifiable, muſt be directed againſt the uſurpation or undue exerciſe of power, and that it is moſt criminal when directed againſt any power itſelf inherent in the conſtitution.

And here you will immediately diſcern why I drew a line in the alluſion I made above to the reign of Charles I. Towards the cloſe of it the true principle of reſiſtance was changed and a new ſyſtem of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the long parliament and during great part of it, as well as the glorious revolutioniſts of 1688, reſiſted to vindicate and reſtore the conſtitution; the republicans reſiſted to ſubvert it.

Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have enjoined me to do on mine, and tell me to which of theſe purpoſes do the proceedings of America tend? (2)

Is it the weight of taxes impoſed, and the impoſſibility of relief after a due repreſentation of her burthen, that has induced her to take ARMS? Or is it a denial of the right of Britiſh legiſlation to impoſe them, (2) and conſequently a ſtruggle for total Independency? For the idea of power, that can tax (2) externally, and not internally, and all the ſophiſtry that attends it, tho' it may catch the weakneſs and the prejudice of the multitude in a ſpeech or pamphlet, is too prepoſterous to weigh ſeriouſly with a man of your underſtanding; and I am confident you will admit the caſe to be fairly put.—Is it then from a relief of taxes, (2) or from the controul of parliament "*in all caſes* (3) *whatſoever*" we are in arms? If for the former, (2) the quarrel is at an end—there is not a man of ſenſe and information in America who does not know it is in the power of the colonies to put an end to the exerciſe of taxation (2) immediately, and forever. I boldly aſſert it, becauſe ſenſe and information will alſo ſuggeſt to every man, that it can never be the intereſt of Britain, after her late (2) Experience, to make another trial. (2)

But if the other ground is taken, and it is intended to wreſt from Great-Britain a link of that ſubſtantial, and I hope perpetual, chain by which the Empire holds, (3) think it not a miniſterial mandate; think it not a mere profeſſional ardour; think it not a prejudice againſt a part of our fellow-ſubjects, that induces men of integrity, and among ſuch you have done me the honor to claſs (1) me, to act with vigour; but be aſſured it is a conviction that the whole of our political ſyſtem depends upon the preſervation of its great and eſſential parts diſtinctly, and no part is ſo great and eſſential as ſupremacy of legiſlation. (3)—It is a conviction, that as a King of England never appears in ſo glorious a light as when he employs the executive powers of the ſtate to maintain the laws, ſo in the preſent exertions of that power, his Majeſty is particularly entitled to our zeal and grateful obedience not only as ſoldiers but as citizens.

Theſe principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout: And let me at the ſame time add, there are few, if any gentlemen among us who would have drawn his ſword in the cauſe of Slavery.

But why do I bind myſelf to the navy and army? The ſentiments I have touched are thoſe of the great bulk of the nation, I appeal to the landed men who have ſo long borne burthens for America; I appeal to thoſe trading towns who are ſufferers by the diſpute, and the city of London at the head of them, notwithſtanding the petitions and remonſtrances (4) which the arts of party and faction have extorted from ſome individuals; and laſt, becauſe leaſt in your favour, I appeal to the majorities in the houſes of parliament upon American queſtions this ſeſſion. (5) The moſt licentious news-writers want aſſurance to call theſe majorities miniſterial; (5) much leſs will you give them that name when you impartially examine the characters that compoſe them.—Men of the moſt independent principles and fortunes, and many of them profeſſedly in oppoſition to the court in the general line of their conduct. (5)

Among other ſupporters of Britiſh rights againſt American claims, I will not ſpeak poſitively, but I firmly believe, I may name the man of whoſe integrity you have the higheſt opinion, and whoſe friendſhip is neareſt your heart—I mean Lord Thanet, from whom my aid de camp has a letter for you, and alſo one from Sir Charles Davers: I do not incloſe them, becauſe the writers, little imagining how difficult your conduct would render our intercourſe, deſired they might be delivered to your own hands.

For this purpoſe as well as to renew "the rights of fellowſhip," I wiſh to ſee you; and above all, I ſhould find an interview happy if it ſhould induce ſuch explanations as might tend in their conſequence to peace. I feel in common with all around me, for the unhappy bulk of this country; they foreſee not the diſtreſs that is impending over them. I know Great-Britain is ready to open her arms upon the firſt overture of accommodation; I know ſhe is equally reſolute to maintain her original rights; and if the war proceeds, your one hundred and fifty thouſand men will not be a match for her power. (1)

The place I would propoſe for our meeting is the houſe upon Boſton neck juſt within our advanced centries, called Brown's houſe.—I will obtain authority to give my parole of honour for your ſafe return —— I ſhall expect the ſame on your part that no inſult be offered me. If this plan is agreeable to you, name your day and hour. At all events, accept a ſincere return of the aſſurances with which you honour me, and believe me in all perſonal conſiderations, affectionately yours.

P. S. I obeyed your commands to Generals (1) *Howe* (6) *and Clinton. I alſo communicated your* (7) *letter and my anſwer to Lord Percy. They all join me in compliments, and authoriſe me to aſſure you they do the ſame in principle.* see Lee's Answer, pa. 773. (10)

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcribers on the 14th of July laſt, a bay MARE, with a white Strip in her Face, trots and paces, 6 Years old, and about 14 Hands high. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and bring her to me at Fort No. 2, in Col. Phinney's Regiment, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by me,

JOHN RICE.

Cambridge Fort, No. 2, Auguſt 1, 1775.

LOST between Watertown and Cambridge, laſt Saturday Evening, a ſilk velvet Pocket-Book, containing an Order from the Committee of Supplies at Watertown, upon the Treaſurer, for the Sum of £.60 lawful Money, payable to Mr. James Bott, dated the 29th July, 1775. Alſo a Receipt for a Number of Cartridge Boxes, for the Uſe of Captain Sloan's Company. Whoever has found the ſame and will leave it with the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble, by

JAMES BOTT.

Cambridge, Auguſt 2, 1775.

A Court of Enquiry appointed by his Excellency General Waſhington, (9) Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies, in the Orders of the 27th ult. to examine into the Caſe of Benjamin Whiting, Eſq; examine the Evidences adduced for and againſt ſaid Whiting; which Evidences, together with ſundry other Depoſitions they preſented to his Excellency, and reported as follows:----

This Court having maturely conſidered the foregoing, together with ſundry other Depoſitions (which are herewith handed in) beg Leave to report it as our Opinion that the Complaint is not ſupported, and is without Foundation; and would humbly recommend the Priſoner to the Protection of your Excellency.

Signed per Order, JAMES BRICKETT, Preſident.

This Report his Excellency was pleaſed to examine, and ſubſcribed as follows:----

I have examined the above, and concur in Opinion with the Court. see pa. 769. GEORGE WASHINGTON. (9)

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Rhode-Iſland Encampment upon Winter-Hill, a black MARE, five Years old, about 14 Hands high, ſome White in her Face, one of her hind Feet white, trots well and paces ſome. Whoever will return ſaid Mare to the Subſcriber, to ſaid Encampment, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble, by

CHRISTOPHER GREENE, Major of the Regiment.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Paſture lately improved by General Brattle, adjoining to his Houſe, on Thurſday the 27th of July, a bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has a remarkable large Belly, is galled on the off Side by the Saddle, paces chiefly, and is about ten Years old. Whoever will give Information of the above deſcribed Horſe to the Printers hereof, ſo that the Owner may obtain him again, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded for his Trouble, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Cambridge, Auguſt 1, 1775.

To be SOLD,

A Second-hand CHAISE, almoſt new, and a SULKEY, without Harneſs. Inquire of the Printers, or SIMON HASTINGS of Watertown.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Homeſtead, in Northampton, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Meeting-Houſe, and on the Country Road; the Land and Buildings are good and would accommodate a Tradeſman exceeding well: There is a good Brook runs through the Lot; whoever inclines to purchaſe may have it on reaſonable Terms. For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE HODGE, living on ſaid Place.

Northampton, July 27, 1775.

N. B. If a Taylor would incline to buy he would, 'tis likely, meet with Encouragement at his Trade, that Town being very good for ſuch Buſineſs, eſpecially as the abovementioned Perſon, who has followed that Trade there for a Number of Years, purpoſes to leave the Town ſhortly after the Sale.

LEFT at Mr. Beechem's Store above Charleſtown Neck, a Barrel of ſmall Goldſmith's Tools, marked M. A. Likewiſe a Pair large Bellows, a Number of raiſing Anvils, and ſundry other Goldſmith Tools. The Perſon who has them in Poſſeſſion is deſired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had, or leave them at the Goldſmith's Shop near Head-Quarters.

MARY AUSTIN.

TO BE SOLD, by

Jeremiah Bumſtead, *Taylor*,

At the Houſe lately occupied by Deacon Prentice in Cambridge, near the Church,

A Few Articles of Engliſh Goods, ſome Cloths, Shalloons, Durants, ſtript Gingham, rich Damaſcus, Ruſſia Drab, Cotton Velvets, Jacket Shapes, Sheep Skins, Linen, Garlick, a good Aſſortment of double waſh'd Buttons, Trimmings for Cloaths, ſome Cloaths ready made, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink, Penknives; a few Shirts and good Shoes ready made for Soldiers.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of a Paſture at Cambridge, on Friday 28th of July laſt, a ſorrel MARE, 5 Years old, about 14 Hands high, Inclines principally to a Pace, has a large Mane and Tail, and has loſt half of a Shoe on one of her hind Feet. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and convey her to me the Subſcriber at Andover in Connecticut, or advertiſe her in the public Papers, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

ELEAZER SWEETLAND.

DESERTED from the Camp at Cambridge, about the 20th of June paſt, two inliſted Soldiers, belonging to Capt. Seth Murray's Company, named Aſa and Robert Perkins, Brothers, 6 Feet high, well looking Men. They profeſs the Forgery Buſineſs. One of them had on when he went away, a light coloured Coat, the other a brown cut ſtuff Garment, with a Pair of Trowſers. Whoever will take up ſaid Men, and convey them back to the abovesaid Camp, or confine them ſo that they may be had, ſhall have Six Dollars Reward or Four Dollars for either, with all neceſſary Charges paid; and all Committees or Selectmen are deſired to do the ſame.

SETH MURRAY, Captain.

Camp at Cambridge, Auguſt 1, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Natick, laſt Wedneſday Night, a light bay HORSE, belonging to the Subſcriber, with ſome White on both hind Feet, and the off fore Foot grey, has a Swelling where he was gelded, about 14 Hands high, a likely Creature, 10 Years old, and paces. Whoever will give Information where he may be found, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

HEZEKIAH BROAD.

Natick, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber have by ſome Inadvertency been ſo unhappy as to fall under the Diſpleaſure of the good People of this Place, and many Things have been laid to my Charge of an inimical Nature to the juſt Rights and Liberties of the good People of this Country, ſome of which I am not guilty of: I do now publicly declare that ſo far as I have been guilty, either in Words or Actions, of offending the ſame, in Matters of a civil Nature (more eſpecially in Regard to the unhappy Conteſt now prevailing between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies) that I am heartily ſorry, and do now humbly aſk the Forgiveneſs of all the Friends of America for the ſame; and do promiſe that I will not offend in like Manner again, but will do all that lays in my Power for the Defence of the Rights and Privileges of this Country; and ſhall ever eſteem it my greateſt Happineſs of a temporal Nature, to enjoy the Favour and Friendſhip of the People with whom I now dwell: And will for the future pay due Obedience to the lawful Authority and Advices of this Province, and determine to ſtand or fall with the Fate of the ſame, heartily wiſhing that every Reſolution and Determination for the Good of the Publick may have its deſired Effect.

Arundel, July 10, 1775. ADAM MAC CULLOCH.

(1) see list of Grievances, pa. 971 (2) see Tea Act, pa. 735, vol. 1, molas. Act, pa. 9, vol. 2. (9) see index, under Army of the United Colonies (3) see declaratory Act pa. 524. // see indexes, under Army British & see indexes, under men of (10) see pa. 794. 796 (9) see index, under Washington

CHARLESTOWN, *July* 14.

We have certain accounts, that the inhabitants of Georgia have now adopted the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and have entered heartily into the American Confederacy for maintaining their juſt rights. John Houſton, Archibald Bulloch, Lyman Hall, Noble Wimberly Jones, Eſquires, and the Rev. Dr. Zubly, are elected Delegates to repreſent the colony in the Congreſs now ſitting at Philadelphia; and theſe gentlemen were to proceed for that city immediately.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

By the Siſters, Maxwell, in 6 weeks from London, we have papers to the 1ſt of June, which contain no news of any conſequence; but the Captain informs, that although great numbers of manufacturers, &c. are out of employ, and in a ſtarving condition (who curſe Lord North, and all his ſchemes) yet the general talk upon London Exchange is,—Reduce the American Rebels, and hang up the Dogs.

NORFOLK, *Virginia, July* 12.

By a ſhip from Great-Britain, gone up ſome of the rivers, we learn, that they are beating up for recruits in every town in England.

We juſt now hear of the arrival of the Boſton man of war in the road, and that the Magdalen armed ſchooner had put back in diſtreſs; ſo that we have now 4 men of war and an armed ſchooner for our "protection and defence!" In conſequence of which it is ſaid, 2000 men are to be raiſed and ſtationed at Williamſburg and York.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 20.

The Ship Totneſs, Capt. Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard, of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of ſalt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three iſlands at the mouth of Weſt river; upon this the committee immediately met, and after conſideration, determined ſhe ſhould proceed to Baltimore, her intended port, but before ſhe could get off, highly reſenting ſo daring an infringement of the continental aſſociation, a number of people met, went on board, and ſet her on fire.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

Gunning Bedford, Eſq; of Philadelphia, is appointed by the Hon. Continental Congreſs, Muſter Maſter General of the Continental Army. (1)

Donald Campbell, Eſq; is appointed by the Hon. Continental Congreſs Deputy Quarter Maſter General of the Continental Army, (1) with the rank of Colonel.

A Virginia paper of the 7th inſtant, ſays, "Capts. Morgan and Stinſon marched from our frontiers, for Boſton, the 29th of June, with two hundred rifle-men, which were deſired by General Waſhington." (1)

NEWYORK, July 27.

Friday night laſt arrived here a ſloop from Bermuda: By letters from thence we learn that the inhabitants of that Iſland are greatly alarmed at the preſent ſituation of publick affairs, being under the moſt diſmal apprehenſions of ſtarving; to prevent which they have paſſed a law, that no proviſions ſhould be ſent off the iſland at any rate whatſoever; and were about diſpatching a veſſel to Philadelphia, to requeſt the Honourable the Continental Congreſs to take their caſe into their moſt ſerious conſideration.

It is ſaid that the Hon. Continental Congreſs will in a few days be adjourned, and that their next meeting will be at Hartford in Connecticut.

Morgan Lewis, Eſq; is appointed Major of Brigade to Major General Schuyler. (1)

On Tueſday and Wedneſday a large detachment from the camp at Harlaem, conſiſting of about 1000 men under the command of Colonel Waterbury, marched for Albany: It is ſaid they are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga, where Major General Schuyler commands. (1)

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, July 20.

"This Morning came up to Town James Haberſham, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of Georgia--He came in a Veſſel bound to the Northward, and got into a pilot Boat at our Capes.---He is come for his Health. By him there are Letters which inform, that the People of Georgia are become quite hearty in the Common Cauſe, and have choſen five Delegates, which are expected in a few Days.--Capt. Maitland, from London, arrived there, and had on board Thirteen Thouſand Weight of Powder; the inhabitants boarded her, & took all the Powder into their Poſſeſſion."

"This Day appears as the moſt ſolemn faſt ever held in this City."

We hear from Morris County, in New-Jerſey, that a Woman there, who has been married only 17 Years, has borne to her Huſband 18 Sons and two Daughters, and is now to Appearance in the very Bloom of Life.

On the 18th, the Continental Congreſs paſſed ſundry reſolutions, recommending to all the colonies, that all the able bodied men, from 16 to 50, form themſelves into regular militia companies, regiments &c. one 4th of whom to be minute men, all to perfect themſelves in the military art, and be provided with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. (2)

Capt. George Mc Aroy, came Paſſenger in the Brig Franklin, from St. Euſtatia, in 14 Days, which Veſſel he left at Sandy Hook Yeſterday Morning, & relates, That 2 Days before they ſailed, a New England Sloop arrived in that Road, who was in Company with a Bermuda Veſſel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a Ship bound from London to Jamaica, 18 Days out, who informed them that there was a great Diſturbance in England, that Lord North had fled to France---The Parliament houſe pulled down by the Populace, and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnſton, headed the Populace, and found out a great deal of Bribery and Corruption in the laſt Parliament.

HARTFORD, *July* 31.

Yeſterday Major Clark's Company of Volunteers paſſed through this Town, to join the American Army (1) at Cambridge--They are the firſt Company of the Recruits raiſed by this Colony, that have marched for their Station, are provided with excellent Fire-Arms, and warlike Accoutrements, made in the Town of Farmington, to which they belonged. (1)

By accounts that may be depended on, from South-Carolina we learn, the people had there taken a veſſel with thirteen thouſand weight of Powder on board ſent out by Government, and deſtined 'tis ſuppoſed for North Carolina or Georgia.

Thurſday laſt being the Day of *humiliation and prayer*, in twelve American colonies, the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, miſſionary at Wallingford, preached from theſe words, AMOS V. xxi. *I hate, I deſpiſe your feaſt-days, and I will not ſmell in your ſolemn aſſemblies*

Inſtructions for the Officers of the ſeveral Regiments of the MASSACHUSETT'S BAY FORCES, *who are gone upon the recruiting Service.* (1)

YOU are not to enliſt any Deſerter from the Miniſterial Army, (3) nor any Stroller, Negro or Vagabond, or Perſon ſuſpected of being an Enemy to the Liberty of AMERICA, nor any under Eighteen Years of Age.

As the Cauſe is the beſt that can engage Men of Courage and Principle to take up (1) Arms; ſo it is expected that none but ſuch will be accepted by the Recruiting Officer: The Pay, Proviſion, &c. being ſo ample, it is not doubted but the Officers ſent upon this Service, will without Delay compleat their reſpective Corps, and march the Men forthwith to Camp. (1)

You are not to enliſt any Perſon who is not an American-born, unleſs ſuch Perſon has a Wife and Family, and is a ſettled Reſident in this Country.

The Perſons you enliſt, muſt be provided with good and compleat Arms. (1)

Given at the Head-Quarters at Cambridge, this 10th Day of July, 1775.

HORATIO GATES, Adjutant General.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 3. (1)

Some very late Intelligence hath been received at Head-Quarters, this Week, from Canada, the Subſtance of which is, that the Canadians and Indians cannot be perſuaded by Governor Carleton to join his Forces, (3) but are determined to remain neuter: That there are but 500 Regulars in Canada, and near all thoſe ſtationed at St. John's, in order to make a Stand againſt the Provincials expected down the Lake; and that conſequently Quebec and Montreal have been left quite bare of Troops, except a ſmall Guard at each Place. (3)

We can't yet learn that a ſingle Tribe of Savages on this Continent have been perſuaded to take up the Hatchet againſt the Colonies, notwithſtanding the great Pains made uſe of by the vile Emiſſaries of a *ſavage* Miniſtry for that Purpoſe.

Laſt Monday Morning, near Charleſtown Neck, a warm Fire began between our advanced Parties and thoſe of the Enemy, (3) attended with Cannonading from the Enemy's Works on Bunker-Hill. We took two Marines Priſoners, and killed ſeveral of the Regulars, with the Loſs of one Man, belonging to Marblehead, who was killed with a Cannon Ball. (3) (1)

Parties of Rifle Men, together with ſome Indians, are conſtantly harraſſing the Enemy's (3) advanced Guards, and ſay they have killed ſeveral of the Regulars within a Day or two paſt. One of the Riflers is miſſing, and is ſaid to be taken Priſoner. (3) (1)

PEREZ MORTON, Eſq; is appointed Secretary, pro Tempore, for this Province.

Laſt Sabbath a Child of Col. Robinſon of Dorcheſter, was baptized, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar of Stoughton, by the Name of GEORGE WASHINGTON. see index, under Washing

We hear that the Enemy (3) are about diſmantling Caſtle-William.

Laſt Monday Morning about 800 Men, went from Roxbury to the Spot where the Light Houſe lately ſtood, where they found 40 of the Enemy, (3) twenty-eight Soldiers and twelve Tory Carpenters and Labourers, who were ſent from Boſton to erect a Building for fixing up Lights. Our People, before they ſurrendered, killed four of them (among whom, it is ſaid, was a Lieutenant) and took the Reſt Priſoners, being 24 Regulars, (3) and the 12 Workmen, with the Loſs of one Man on our Side. The ſame Day the whole Number were brought to Head Quarters in this Town, and the Day following ſent off to Worceſter. (3) (1) (4)

Laſt Tueſday Morning a Party of the Enemy (3) advanced from Boſton Neck towards Roxbury; but were ſoon drove back: They however ſet Fire to the George Tavern, which was conſumed.

There has been conſiderable Firing, ſince Monday laſt, at Roxbury; but we have heard of no Perſon killed, or any Damage done, on either Side. (3) (1)

On Monday Night the 10th of laſt Month, died at Pepperrelborough, in the County of York, in the 45th Year of her Age, after a ſhort Illneſs, Mrs. HANNAH JORDAN, the amiable Conſort of Triſtram Jordan, Eſq; of that Place, and Daughter of Capt. Ichabod Goodwin of Berwick, and on the Wedneſday following was decently interred. In this valuable Lady, the Truth and Sincerity of Religion ſhone with a peculiar Luſtre, being devout toward God, exemplary in the Exerciſe of all Chriſtian Graces, and conſcientious and careful in her whole Conduct to her Neighbours: Her perſonal and relative Endowments and Accompliſhments were truly amiable: Her Perſon was comely: Her Diſpoſition benevolent and kind: Her Temper ſedate and ſteady: Her Carriage free and eaſy: Her Converſation entertaining and agreeable: She was a loving Wife, a tender Parent, a kind Miſtreſs and a faithful Friend:---Being poſſeſſed of theſe Graces and Virtues, ſhe lived much deſired and died much lamented, and we truſt is now receiving the Reward of them in the heavenly World. May a double Portion of her Spirit fall upon her ſurviving Offſpring, that they, inheriting her Graces, may finally with her inherit the Promiſes.

WEST-India RUM of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or any leſs Quantity, at the loweſt Caſh Price; Loaf-Sugar by the Hundred or ſingle Loaf; to be ſold at the Light-Houſe Tavern in Cambridge. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, who keeps ſaid Houſe.

N. B. Said Jones returns Thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and prays the Continuance of their Favours.

STEPHEN-HALL, tertius,

Hereby informs the Publick, that he has again opened his Shop in MEDFORD, where he has for Sale,

A Variety of Broad Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings; Serges, Ratteens, Camblets, Cambleteens, ſtriped Ginghams, Drawboys, Men's and Women's Hoſe, Miſſinets, Poplins, Calimancoes, Tammies, colour'd Sattins, Capuchin Silks, Modes, Perſians, Sarſnets, Lawns, Gauzes, Catgut, Cap Wire, kenting Handkerchiefs, ſilk and worſted Mitts, leather Gloves and Mitts, a Variety of handſome Fans and Ribbons, Looking-Glaſſes, Breeches Patterns, furniture Checks, Rugs and Blankets, Duffels, Half-Thicks, Kerſies, a Variety of Buttons, Twiſt and other Trimmings, &c. choice Chocolate by Wholeſale or Retail. A few Rolls of good Tobacco. Lynn Shoes, &c. &c.

⁂ Caſh given at ſaid Store, for homeſpun Cloth, ſuch as plain and ſtriped cotton & Linen, Tow Cloth, &c. and for yarn Stockings, not ſtretched.

Chamber of Supplies, Watertown, Auguſt 3, 1775.

ALL Perſons who have heretofore contracted with the Maſſachuſetts Committee of Supplies, for Beef, Flour, Grain, iron Ware, wooden Ware, Timber, Plank or Boards, hard Soap, Peas, Beans, Wood, Spruce, Straw, Butter or Milk, are hereby notified that the ſaid Committee have not any further Demands for theſe Articles; and it is earneſtly recommended to the Perſons aforeſaid, that they apply for future Directions to JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Eſq; who is appointed, by the Hon. Continental Congreſs, Commiſſary General for the American Army in this Colony; and that they by no Means ceaſe to ſupply the (1) Army without giving timely Notice thereof to the Commiſſary aforeſaid, leſt our Brethren who compoſe it, and are now vindicating the Cauſe of their Country, ſhould ſuffer through ſuch Miſconduct. DAVID CHEEVER, per Order.

N. B. Thoſe who have Accounts open with ſaid Committee are deſired to [illegible] ſame forthwith.

Stop a Villain, Thief and an Enemy to America.

STOLEN on Wedneſday laſt, out of the Houſe of the Subſcriber, 11 ſmall ſilver SPOONS, marked D. S. I.; a beaverer Hat, with a Paſs ſigned by Mr. Ward in it, for Daniel Jones, jun. for the [illegible] of July. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Thief ſo that he may be convicted and puniſhed, ſhall be paid Two Dollars for his Information, and if any Accomplice or Partner in ſaid Theft will diſcover the Principal, he ſhall be intitled and paid Three Dollars, and if the Principal will make an honeſt Confeſſion, and will ſubmit himſelf to the Mercy of his Judges and receive [illegible] as they ſhall direct, he ſhall receive as a Reward for his Information Twelve Shillings lawful Money. D. JONES.

Light-Houſe Tavern, Cambridge, Auguſt 2, 1775.

Lieut. Charles Smith, from Hebron in Connecticut, whoſe Occupation was a Taylor, entred into the Service in Col. Sergeant's Regiment, and Capt. Hart's Company; he was apprehended and confined for ſtealing a Silver Watch from *Jacob Low* in ſaid Regiment; he paſſed the Centries and abſconded on the 1ſt Inſt. in the Evening. His Stature is about five Feet eight Inches high; had on a gold-laced Hat, a gold Ring on one of his Fingers; wears a black Coat or Calico Gown and black velvet Breeches; he is rather of a dark complexion, has ſome pock Marks on his Face, is a rugged trim-made Man, and ſomewhat talkative; he has uſed ſeveral very ill in ſaid company. Whoever will take up the ſaid Deſerter, and produce him either to Col. Sergeant, or *Jacob Low*, of whom the Watch was ſtolen, ſhall be intitled to a handſome Reward.

LOST about Noon laſt Saturday, between Cambridge and Salem, 2 Silver Spoons, as good as new, marked with a Bird; the Maker's Name either HURD, or N. HURD. Whoever ſhall bring them to the Printers ſhall be well rewarded.

Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

PUrſuant to an Order of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of John Ruſſell, of North-Providence, in the Colony aforeſaid, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the Third Monday in Auguſt next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors," ſhould not be granted.

Providence, July 17, 1775. HENRY WARD, Secr'y.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators of ſaid Eſtate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now reſiding in Marblehead. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3m.)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and left with the Printers hereof for Sale, alſo to be ſold by Mr. JOSEPH HILLER, Watch-maker, in Salem, [Price 4s.]

An eaſy Plan of Diſcipline for a MILITIA.

By TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

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The method of performing the evolutions or manœuvres, wheelings, &c. are exhibited in 14 octavo copper-plate prints.

Advertiſements omitted, will be inſerted in our next.

q/ See pa. 606. // See index, under Congress Continental. × See over right pa. 1084, 1228. V See List of Grievances pa. 971. q See address to the King pa. 710.) See index, under Men of war. (1) See index under Army of the United Colonies. (2) See index under resolves & all nonsense. (3) See index under Army British. (4) See pa. 181.

T Green

(11) see pa. 791. (12) see agreements. in index, under that head. 778 (13) see english Grievances, pa. 652 Vol. 2, & pa. 540. [illegible]
(4) see (14) As it was, see declaration of independency, pa. 971. (14) See index, under Congress Continental. 740, &c.

(Continued from the firſt Page.) 775.

of our liberties or our lives; when the hoſtile attempts (4) of General (11) Gage evinced his deſigns, we levied armies (9) for our ſecurity and defence; when the powers veſted in the governor of Canada, (9) gave us reaſon to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel and ſavage enemy, was to be let looſe upon the defenceleſs inhabitants of our frontiers; we took ſuch meaſures as prudence dictated, as neceſſity will juſtify. (1) We poſſeſſed ourſelves of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. (1) Yet give us leave, moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you, that we have not yet loſt ſight of the object we have ever had in view; a reconciliation with you on conſtitutional (2) principles; and a reſtoration of that friendly intercourſe, which to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themſelves chiefly to agriculture and commerce.—As their faſhions and manners are ſimilar to yours; your markets muſt afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours.—The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is ſo regulated (A) as to be ſubſervient, only to your intereſt. You are too reaſonable to expect that by (3) taxes (in addition to this) we ſhould contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the ſtreams can flow with unabated force.

It has been ſaid that we refuſe to ſubmit to the reſtrictions on our (A) commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared (A) the contrary, and we again profeſs our ſubmiſſion (A) to the ſeveral acts of trade and navigation paſſed before the year 1763, truſting nevertheleſs in the equity and juſtice of Parliament, that ſuch of them as upon cool and impartial conſideration, ſhall appear to have impoſed unneceſſary or grievous reſtrictions, will, at ſome happier period, be repealed or altered. (A) And we cheerfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh Parliament as ſhall be reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members, (A) excluding every idea of taxation (3) internal or external, for raiſing a revenue (3) on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

It is alledged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we anſwer that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion (4) of the expence neceſſary for that purpoſe. But ſhould theſe advantages be inadequate thereto, let the reſtrictions (A) on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute ſuch proportion when conſtitutionally (2) required. (5)

It is a fundamental principle of the Britiſh conſtitution, (6) that every man ſhould have at leaſt a repreſentative ſhare in the formation of thoſe laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwiſe, the regulation of our internal police by a Britiſh Parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumſtances, muſt be always inconvenient, and frequently oppreſſive, working our wrong, without yielding any poſſible advantage to you. (7)

A plan of accommodation (8) (as it has been abſurdly called) has been propoſed by your miniſters to our reſpective Aſſemblies. Were this (8) propoſal free from every other objection, but that which ariſes from the times of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breaſt? (9) Can they treat with freedom while their towns are ſacked; when daily inſtances of injuſtice, and oppreſſion, diſturb the ſlower operations of reaſon? (9)

If this propoſal (8) is really ſuch as you ſhould offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to uſeleſs expence, and we were reduced to our preſent melancholy ſituation? (9) If it holds forth (8) nothing why was it propoſed; unleſs indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to liſten to any terms of accommodation? (8) But what is ſubmitted to our conſideration? We contend (9) for the diſpoſal of our property; we are told (8) that our demand is unreaſonable, that our aſſemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they muſt at the ſame time offer, (8) not what your exigencies, or ours, may require; but ſo much as ſhall be deemed ſufficient to ſatisfy the deſires of a miniſter, and enable him to provide for favourites and dependants. (8) (A recurrence to your own treaſury will convince you how little of the money already extorted (3) from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To ſuppoſe that we would thus graſp the ſhadow, and give up the ſubſtance is adding inſult to injuries. (8)

We have nevertheleſs again preſented an humble and dutiful Petition (11) to our Sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obſtinacy, have requeſted his Majeſty to direct ſome mode, by which the united applications of his faithful coloniſts may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. (11) We are willing to treat on ſuch terms as can alone render an accommodation laſting, and we flatter ourſelves, that our pacific endeavours (11) will be attended with a removal of the troops, (9) a repeal of thoſe laws (7) of the operation of which we complain on the one part, and a diſſolution of our army and commercial aſſociations (12) on the other.

Yet conclude not from this that we propoſe to ſurrender our property into the hands of your miniſtry, or veſt your parliament with a power which may terminate in our deſtruction. (7) The great bulwarks of our conſtitution (2) we have deſired to maintain by every temperate, (10) by every peaceable means; but your miniſters (equal foes to (13) Britiſh and American (7) freedom) have added to their former oppreſſions (7) an attempt to reduce us by the ſword (9) to a baſe and abject ſubmiſſion. On the ſword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection.—Should victory declare in your (9) favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or eaſy conqueſt. Of this at leaſt we are aſſured, that our (10) ſtruggle will be glorious, our ſucceſs certain, ſince even in death we ſhall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy. (7)

Let us now aſk what advantages are to attend our (9) reduction? The trade of a ruined and deſolate country is always inconſiderable, its revenue trifling, the expence of ſubjecting and retaining it in ſubjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us ſubſervient to deſigns on your liberty. (7) (13)

Soldiers who have ſheathed their (9) ſwords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance againſt you. (13) When too late you may lament the loſs of that freedom, which we exhort you, while ſtill in your power, to preſerve. (13)

On the other hand, ſhould you prove (9) unſucceſsful; ſhould that connection, which we moſt ardently wiſh to maintain be diſſolved; (14) ſhould your miniſters exhauſt your treaſures; waſte the blood of your (9) countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty (7) do they not deliver you, weak and defenceleſs, to your natural enemies? (13)

Since then your *liberty*, muſt be the price of your victories; (13) your ruin, of your (13) defeat: What blind fatality can urge you to a purſuit deſtructive of all that Britons hold dear? (7) (9) (13)

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages ſubſiſted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your ſide, (5) for the extenſion of the empire: if our commerce is an object below your (4) conſideration; if juſtice and humanity have loſt their influence on your hearts (7) ſtill motives are not wanting, to excite your indignation at the meaſures now purſued; (7) your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at ſtake. (13)

Notwithſtanding the diſtreſs to which we are reduced, (7) (9) we ſometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and ſympathize in yours. (13) We grieve that raſh and inconſiderate councils ſhould precipitate the deſtruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. (13) And call GOD to witneſs! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and ſacrifice every thing but Liberty to redeem you from ruin. (13)

A cloud hangs over your (13) heads and ours; (9) (7) e'er this reaches you, it may probably have burſt (9) upon us; let us then (before the remembrance of former kindneſs is obliterated) once more repeat thoſe appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us entreat Heaven to avert our (7) ruin, and the deſtruction that threatens our friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other ſide of the Atlantic. (13) By order of the CONGRESS. (14)

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſted by CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

Pitts Speech pa. 403, Vol. 1. (5) see Merits of the Mass. Bay, pa. 557. (6) see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050 — petition of right pa. 816 — Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (7) see list of Grievances pa. 971, & declaratory Act, pa. 524. (8) see pa. 714. (9) see index under Army British. (10) see index under Towns, [illegible] Assembly, Pre- present action, Congress Continental, & provincial, Resolves, raising of the Country Army of the United Colonies.

Four Dollars Reward.

TAKEN out of my Shop in Roxbury Street, about four Weeks paſt, a Silver Watch, ſuppoſed to be taken by ſome Perſon in the Army. Said Watch had a Steel Chain and ſteel-jointed Key, and green triangular Glaſs Seal. Any Perſon that will give Intelligence of ſaid Watch, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward from BENJ. WILLARD, at his Shop near the Punch-Bowl in Brookline.

N. B. Thoſe who left their Watches with ſaid Willard to be repaired, when in Roxbury Street, may have them at his Shop near the Punch-Bowl in Brookline.

*** The POST-OFFICE is kept at the Houſe of JONATHAN HASTINGS, Eſq; near the College.

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[Thoſe Names to which the Towns are not mentioned, are for Boſton.]

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(B) Moſes Black, Alex. Brymer, Richard Bayley, Ship Preſton, John Boies, Milton, 2, Wm. Bowſer, David Black, 4, John Ballaquier, 5 Regt. Adam Begg, W. Nich. Boylſton, Wm. Blair, John Baker, John Baron, Anna Brett, Henry Barns, 2, Richard Beale, Ship Mercury, And. Bealer, Cohaſſet, Giles Brewer, Cambridge, Icha. Beckwith, Roxbury, Gideon Brainerd, Roxbury, John Blake, James Barnett, Ship Mercury, Wm. Barnaby, Sloop Mertin, George Brinley, Thomas Barnard, Jacob Blainey, Schooner St. John, Caleb Blanchard, David Brown, Bridgwater, Bethune & Prince, Stephen Barham, Cambridge, Penuel Bowen, Southborough, Joſhua Bragdon, Cambridge.

(C) David Campbell, 4 Regt. Zabiah Cravath, Cambridge, Nath. Cary, 3, Joſiah Croſby, Dorcheſter, Edw. Critchon, Ruſ. Tranſport, Michael Crocker, Sam. Comings, Cambridge, Charles Clarke, Ship Preſton, Capt. Cockburn, Ship Preſton, Ebenezer Cuſhing, Wm. Carneau, Waterman Cliff, Cambridge, Thomas Cabot, Richard Clarke, Eſq; 2, Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, C. M. Chitterbuck, Ship Scarborough, Henry Calder, Baronet, 49 Regt. 2, Richard Clarke and Sons, Lemuel Cox, Benj. Clark, James Carneau, Nath. Coffin, Eſq; 5. Mr. Nath. Coffin, Tho. Chaſe, Roxbury, 2, John Coffin, 2, Elizabeth and Amy Cummings, Peter Hall Cooper, Edw. Carnes, Rob. Catowell, Sam. Curwen, Eſq;

(D) Wm. Davis, Edw. Davis, Mrs. Demett, Wm. Donalſon, James Dall, Lies Davis, Benj. Davis, Phil. Dumereſque, Wm. Davis, Ship Goodwill, Sarah Dupee, James Dorcas, Ship Preſton, Wm. Dall, Wm. Douglas, 23 Regt. Tho. Davis, Wm. Dennie, 2, DeCarvelle, Capt. Wm. Davies, David Dickſon, jun. Cambridge.

(E) Simon Eliot, Tho. Edwards, Cambridge, Alex. Ede, Ship Boyne, Daniel Ely, Roxbury, Thomas Edes, Watertown, Sam. Eliot, Rev. And. Eliot, Winſlow and Erving, George and John Erving, George Erving, Eſq; 9, John Erving, jun. Eſq; 6.

(F) Rev. John Foot, Cheſhire, Wm. Frobiſher, Philip Fling, 2, Joſiah Flagg, 3, John Fenton, Eſq; Thomas Farrell, Wm. Faris, Needham, Capt. James Figg, 59 Regt. Lieut. Freeman, 59 Regt. John Fegan, Wm. Foſdick, 2, Benj. Faneuil, Eſq; B. Francis, 63 Regt. Sam. Fitch.

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(Y) Peter Young, Ship Aſia.

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9 see pa. 571, 573, & first battle, pa. 723, &c. 11 see indexes, under Gage. 9 See index, under Army of the United Colonies
9 see Quebec Act, pa. 559. (1) see pa. 735, 743. v see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (2) see our rights, pa. 1089, 1228. A we submit to the regulation of trade, see pa. 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667, 635, 1228. (3) see Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. molas. Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2.